

how all nature was reviving after the wild war of elements which had so recently taken place; but the contrast only made the contrast more terrible. We were in a grave from which there was no deliverance; and a monster, worse than the fabled Cerberus, kept watch over us. The tiger had laid himself down beside his whelp. He was a beautiful animal, of great size and strength, and his limbs being stretched out at their full length, displayed his immense power of muscle. A double row of great teeth stood far enough apart to show his large red tongue; from which the white foam fell in large drops. All at once another roar was heard at a distance, and the tiger immediately rose and answered it with a mournful howl. At the same instant, our Indians uttered a shriek, which announced that some new danger threatened us. A few moments confirmed our worst fears, for another tiger, not quite so large as the former, came rapidly towards the spot where we were. "This enemy will prove more cruel than the other," said Wharton; "for this is the female, and she knows no pity for those who deprive her of her young."

The howls which the tigress gave, when she had examined the body of her cub, increased over things of horrible that we had yet heard; and the tiger mingled his mournful cries with her's. Suddenly her roaring was lowered to a hoarse growling, and we saw her anxiously snuffing out her head, extend her wide and smoking nostrils, and look as if she were determined to discover immediately the cause of her young man's death. In the instant, she sprang forward with the intention of penetrating to our place of refuge. Perhaps she might have been enabled, by her immense strength, to push away the stone, had we not, with all our united power, held it against her. When she found that all her efforts were fruitless, she approached the tiger, who lay stretched beside his cub, and he rose and joined in her hollow roarings. They stood together for a few moments, as if in consultation, and then suddenly went off at a rapid pace, and disappeared from our sight. Their howling died away in the distance, and then entirely ceased. We began to entertain the better hopes of our condition; but Wharton shook his head. "Do not flatter yourselves," said he, "with the belief that these animals will let us escape out of their sight till they have had their revenge. The hours we have to live are numbered."

Nevertheless, there still appeared a chance of our rescue, for, to our surprise, we saw both our Indians standing before the entrance, and heard them call to us to seize the only possibility of our yet saving ourselves by instant flight; for that the tigers had only gone round the house to seek another inlet to the cave, with which they were not acquainted. In the greatest haste the stone was pushed aside, and we stepped forth from what we had considered a living grave. Wharton was the last who left it; he was unwilling to lose his double-barrelled gun, and stopped to take up the rest of us thought only of making our escape. We now heard once more the roaring of the tigers, though at a distance; and following the example of our guides, we precipitately struck into a side path. From the number of roots and branches of trees with which the storm had strewn our way, and the slipperiness of the road, our flight was slow and difficult. Wharton, though an expert hunter, had a heavy step, and had great difficulty in keeping pace with us, and we were often obliged to slacken our own on his account.

We had proceeded thus for about a quarter of an hour, when we found that our way led along the edge of a rocky cliff, with immovable fissures. We had just entered upon it, when suddenly the Indians, who were before us, uttered one of their piercing shrieks, and we immediately became aware that the tigers were in pursuit of us. Urged by despair, we rushed towards one of the breaks, or gulfs, in our way, over which was thrown a bridge of reeds, that sprang up and down at every step, and could be trod with safety by the light foot of the Indians alone. Deep in the hollow below rushed an impetuous stream, and a thousand and pointed jagged rocks threatened destruction on every side. Lincoln, my huntsman, and myself, passed over the chasm in safety; but Wharton was still in the middle of the wretched bridge, and was endeavouring to study himself, when both the tigers were seen to issue from the adjoining forest; and the moment they descried us, they bounded towards us with dreadful roaring. Meanwhile, Wharton had nearly gained the safe side of the gulf, and we were all clambering up the rocky cliff except Lincoln, who remained at the ready bridge to assist his friend to step upon firm ground. Wharton, though the ferocious animals were close upon him, never lost his courage or presence of mind. As soon as he had gained the edge of the cliff, he knelt down, and with his sword divided the fastenings by which the bridge was attached to the rock. He expected that an effectual barrier would be put to the farther progress of our pursuers; but he was mistaken; for he had scarcely accomplished his task, when the tigers, without a moment's pause, rushed towards the chasm, and attempted to bound over it. It was a fearful sight to see the mighty animals suspended for a moment in the air, above the abyss, and then to see them pass like a flash of lightning. Her strength was not equal to the distance: she fell into the gulf, and before she reached the bottom, she was torn into a thousand pieces by the jagged points of the rocks. Her fate did not in the least dismay her companion; he followed her with an unflinching eye, and reached the opposite side, but only with his fore claws; and then he clung to the edge of the precipice, endeavouring to gain a footing. The Indians again uttered a wild shriek, as if all hope had been lost. But Wharton, who was nearest the edge of the rock, advanced courageously towards the tigers, and struck and slew one of the animals' breast with a blow of his axe, and the wild beast collected all his strength, and with a violent effort, fixing one of his hind legs upon the edge of the cliff, he seized Wharton by the thigh. That heroic man still reserved his fortitude; he grasped the trunk of a tree with his left hand, to steady and support himself, while with his right he avowedly and violently turned the sword that was still in the breast of the tiger. All this was the work of an instant. The Indians, Frank, and myself, hastened to his assistance; but Lincoln, who was already at his side, had seized Wharton's gun, which lay near the ground, and struck so powerful a blow with the butt end upon the head of the tiger, that the animal fell stunned and overpowered, he got his hold, and fell back into the abyss. All would have been well had it ended thus; but the unfortunate Lincoln had not calculated upon the force of his blow; he staggered forward, reeled upon the edge of the precipice, extended his hand to seize upon any thing to save himself, but in vain. His foot slipped; for an instant he hovered over the gulf, and then was plunged into it, to rise no more! —Edinburgh Literary Journal.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

ANOTHER MORGAN TRIAL.

We lose not a moment in laying before our readers the following interesting account of the sentencing of Eli Bruce, one of the abductors of William Morgan, and also of the trial of two others charged as conspirators, and the conviction and sentencing of one of them. Mr. Spencer has taken hold of this dark and dreadful affair with an evident determination to probe the matter to the bottom. What is said of the character and disposition of Bruce, by Judge Howell, is no doubt correct, and we are fully persuaded that on the subsequent trial of Smith and Gilles, Bruce gave a plain and unvarnished statement of the truth, so far as it relates to the original object of the conspirators in taking Morgan to

Canada, and so far as he had any knowledge of, or participation in, the transaction. We hope Mr. Spencer will proceed in the good work until all concerned shall have been brought to punishment.

From the Ontario Messenger, Extra, of May 25. THE MORGAN CASE, &c. &c. The proceedings in relation to this subject at the Court of general sessions of the peace, which was held in this village during the last week, were of the most interesting character. We have not had time to prepare a full and elaborate statement, but shall do so, and publish it in the next Messenger, and in some of the neighbouring papers. In the mean time, the following abstract of the principal events will, in some measure, satisfy the intense curiosity of the public.

On Tuesday morning, the 19th inst. Mr. Whiting, the District Attorney, and Mr. Spencer, the Special Commissioner, produced the opinion of the Supreme Court, upon the case which had been reserved for their advice, on the trial of Eli Bruce, in which the objections to the jurisdiction of the general sessions of Ontario were overruled, and that Court was advised to render judgment against the defendant. At the instance of one of the counsel for the defendant, the motion for judgment was suspended. On Wednesday morning the motion was made. The special commissioner stated to the court his desire to produce a witness in aggravation of the punishment of Bruce; and called

Hiram B. Hopkins, who being sworn, testified that in September, 1838, Eli Bruce was Sheriff of the county of Niagara, and that the witness was his deputy. They both resided in the jail at Lockport. Some two or three weeks before the abduction of Morgan, he was informed by Bruce and others, that it was in contemplation to remove Morgan from Batavia, where he then was, directly across the country, to Lewiston, to carry him to Fort Niagara, and ultimately to put him on board a British man of war. On one particular night, six or eight days before Morgan was carried from Batavia to Canandaigua, Bruce called the witness up from his bed, and told him that he expected Morgan immediately, and that witness must prepare a cell in the jail for his reception. Bruce was pointed out for that purpose, which was the most secret and retired in the jail, and which did not communicate with any other. The witness prepared this cell accordingly; but Morgan did not arrive.

The witness was at the installation of the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Lewiston on the 13th of September, 1838, and was then informed that Morgan had arrived and was confined in Fort Niagara; this was generally known among the masons assembled there.

In answer to cross-interrogatories by the counsel for the defendant, he stated that he had not disclosed the facts to which he now testified unhesitatingly, when he had communicated them to Mr. Spencer at Lockport. That he had considered himself bound by his masonic obligations not to disclose them, until his own reflections had satisfied him that he had no right to withhold them. That he had been unhappy ever since the occurrence, and found no peace of mind until he had revealed it.

The counsel for Bruce then requested some delay in pronouncing the judgment of the court, to enable them to meet and explain the testimony thus given; to which request the court acceded. No testimony of any kind, however, was produced on their part, in explanation, or in relation to the subject or the witness, except what Eli Bruce swore to as a witness on the trial of John Whitney and James Gilles, by whom he was produced, and which testimony is hereafter particularly detailed. On Saturday night, after the trial of Whitney and Gilles was concluded, the court proceeded to pass judgment on Eli Bruce. We should do justice to our own feelings, and to the universal sentiment of a crowded audience, who had assembled to witness the trial of this man, who had a wife and helpless family to share his misfortunes and his disgrace. His former character and the information derived from his neighbours, he said, induced the belief that Bruce was not a depraved man, but one who would revolt from the commission of what he deemed any offence against the law. His conduct was to be accounted for, only on the ground, that he supposed himself bound by the obligations he had entered into, with the masonic fraternity, to commit the outrage he had perpetrated. Nothing, said the Judge, could be more fallacious; no principle could be more dangerous in any community having an organized government. No set of men, whether large or small, had a right to combine themselves together in any association, for purposes hostile to the provisions of law. No man had a right to withdraw his allegiance from his country and its government while he lived under its protection; no citizen could, by any act, enter into any obligation to do any thing which was forbidden by the laws of his country. The outrage upon the person of William Morgan, had shown that there was a lamentable and most dangerous delusion on the subject; and it became the solemn duty of courts of justice to dispel it, and to show the people, and particularly those who indulged this fatal error, that the law was over them, and that they must submit to it. That for this reason, and having this object in view, the court were bound to make him, Bruce, an awful example of the consequences of acting upon the delusion upon which he had been acting, and had perpetrated the offence of which he had been convicted. They were further called to the discharge of this painful duty, by a consideration of the official station which Bruce held at the very moment, and of his having perverted that station to purposes, which it was his special duty to prevent. After a most powerful appeal to the feelings of Bruce, which melted the hearts of all who heard it, the Judge announced the sentence of the court to be, that "You, Eli Bruce, be confined in close and secure custody, in the common jail of the county of Ontario, for the term of two years and four months."

We have not pretended to give the chaste and dignified language of Judge Howell nor to give more than a portion of his sentiments; and we are certain that we have not expressed them with the point and precision with which they were delivered. We hope the whole sentence may be obtained for publication; as we firmly believe it calculated to make a deep impression on those misguided men who are still infatuated with the preposterous idea that they can form any associations by which they can be absolved from their obligations to the laws of their country.

On Wednesday morning, the second day of the sitting of the court, Mr. Spencer, the Special Commissioner, moved the court that they should immediately proceed to the trial of John Whitney. Gen. Mathews, one of the counsel for the defendant, urged a delay on the ground that his associate counsel, Mr. Griffin, was absent in pursuit of an important witness, and was expected to arrive in the course of the day. Mr. Spencer contended that this was no reason for delay, that there were sheriffs and constables enough, &c. The court, however, agreed to wait until afternoon, upon the assurance that an important witness for the defendant was then expected. In the mean while, a civil cause was brought on for trial, which occupied the court the whole of that day. On Thursday morning Mr. Spencer renewed his motion for an immediate trial of John Whitney and James Gilles. An affidavit was now produced on the part of Gilles, of the materiality of a witness, who had been subpoenaed the day before, and who was absent,

and further delay was solicited. The special commissioner immediately sent for the absent witness of the defendant, and undertook to have him in court by two o'clock, at which time it was arranged that the trial should commence, if the witness arrived. Another civil cause intervened, and it was not until about three o'clock, in the afternoon of the 21st inst. that the drawing of the jury commenced. Whitney was present, but Gilles was absent. A mass of testimony was introduced on the part of the people, which occupied the court and jury the residue of the day, and until the evening of the next day, the 22d. On the morning of the 23d, the testimony on the part of the defendants was commenced, and continued until dinner time.

Among the witnesses produced by the defendants, was Eli Bruce, who testified, that on the evening of the 13th of September, 1838, he was first apprised that William Morgan was coming on from Canandaigua, on the ridge road. He was told this, by Burrage Smith and another person then living at Lockport. Some six or eight days previous to this, he had been informed by a gentleman from Batavia, that Morgan was willing to go away from Batavia, and the witness was requested to assist in his removal, which he declined. He, however, had been requested by another person to prepare a cell for Morgan in the jail at Lockport, in contemplation of Morgan's being carried directly across from Batavia to Lockport, and thence to Niagara. Smith was willing to go away from Batavia, and the witness was that Morgan had come voluntarily, and was willing to go into Canada; they said he had come peaceably, and wanted witness to assist in getting him on. Witness declined at first, but finally agreed to do so, and between 9 and 10 o'clock went to the house of Solomon C. Wright, living on the ridge road, three miles north of Lockport, where he found the two men waiting for him. William Morgan, or a person called Morgan, was in it, one Hague, who is now dead, and himself, and no others were in the carriage. It was driven by a person of his acquaintance. There were several persons at Wright's who did not belong to the house; and on his way there, he saw some strange men on foot, going towards Lockport. He never saw Lawson until he saw him here in jail. He did not see Whitney, and did not know him. He afterwards stated to Lewiston, where another carriage and horses were procured; the same passengers got into that carriage and drove to the ferry near the Falls. On their way, they took in another passenger. The testimony of Corydon Fox is perfectly correct. Witness did not see Morgan until their arrival at Lewiston, when they came to the ferry and got out of the carriage. Morgan looked across at the two men, who were waiting for him, and he was blindfolded in the carriage, which was kept perfectly closed, the curtains down, the windows up, &c.

Witness and his companions, four besides himself, crossed the river, to Canady, having Morgan in the boat. Their object was to get Morgan away from Miller, into the interior of the country in Canady, and to place him in the hands of the expected arrangements for the execution of Morgan in Canady, had never been made, and it was thought best to wait a few days. Morgan was accordingly brought over to this side of the river, and was put into the magazine in Fort Niagara, to await the preparations on the other side to receive him, when he was to be taken across the river, and put in the hands of the expected arrangements for the execution of Morgan in Canady, had never been made, and it was thought best to wait a few days. Morgan was accordingly brought over to this side of the river, and was put into the magazine in Fort Niagara, to await the preparations on the other side to receive him, when he was to be taken across the river, and put in the hands of the expected arrangements for the execution of Morgan in Canady, had never been made, and it was thought best to wait a few days.

While with Morgan in the carriage, the conversation among them was, that he, Morgan, was going among his friends; he appeared to ease and said nothing at Lewiston when he was taken to a sulky and horse that were there, and drove them to Lockport; they were to be forwarded on to the east some where, did not know where. Did not learn at Lewiston that Burrage Smith came on in a sulky; understood the horse he drove was owned on the ridge some where.

When the carriage with Morgan drove up to Molyneux's, another person rode up on horse back. He did not stop there. Witness does not know what became of him. He says that he supposed Morgan went voluntarily; Morgan had a handkerchief over his eyes, and had a hat on. Witness was informed, and supposed, that the object of putting a handkerchief on his eyes, was that he should not discover the person who rode with him. On being again interrogated, whether upon the oath he had taken, he still persisted in declaring his belief that Morgan went voluntarily, he said, *he did*.

We have given this testimony of Eli Bruce from the notes of one of the counsel who examined him, and have no doubt of its substantial accuracy. We published by General Mathews the first time by testimony in court of justice, the horrible fact that Morgan was confined in a magazine. There was no doubt of that fact before; but it is now absolutely proved by one of the conspirators, and henceforth all doubt on that point must cease. It is impossible for us to state the other testimony added on the trial. On Saturday the 24th at about two o'clock the counsel for the defendants commenced summing up. General Mathews addressed some remarks to the court on legal questions, to which Mr. Spencer briefly replied. Mr. Griffin then addressed the jury, in behalf of the defendants, in a speech of about two hours. He was followed by General Mathews on the same side, who occupied four hours and a quarter, and closed after 8 o'clock in the evening. Mr. Spencer then replied in behalf of the people, and occupied about two hours. Judge Howell then briefly charged the jury, informing them that any verdict to be valid, must be rendered by 12 o'clock, but at the same time cautioned them not to be hurried in their deliberations, and if they found they had not time to deliberate maturely, to come into court at 12 o'clock, and they would be discharged. A quarter before 12 the jury came in and stated that they had agreed as to one defendant but not as to the other. The public prosecutors were called on to receive the verdict on the ground that those defendants were severally charged, and the jury might acquit one and convict the other. Some doubt being expressed, it was finally agreed by Whitney and his counsel on the one hand, and the public prosecutors on the other, that the verdict should be rendered. No consent was given on the part of Gilles. The jury then rendered a verdict of guilty against Whitney, and stated that they had not agreed as to Gilles. The court inquired whether there was any probability of their agreeing soon? To which they answered in the negative, and it being now very nearly 12 o'clock the jury were discharged.

The court then sentenced John Whitney to imprisonment in the county jail for one year and three months.

This terminated one of the most arduous and interesting trials ever had in this part of the country. Thirty-one witnesses were examined on the part of the people, and thirteen for the defendants. The order in which the witnesses were called and the manner in which they were examined, indicated the extensive and laborious preparation which had been made. It was one of the most arduous trials we ever witnessed; every inch of ground was disputed, and the counsel engaged lost nothing of their reputation for ability, by their efforts on this occasion. It would seem that the officers prosecuting for the government are determined to pursue this unfortunate business in all its ramifications and branches, for the purpose of vindicating the supremacy of the law, and convincing our fellow citizens that no private and voluntary obligations, no secret or other associations can possibly release them from the great and paramount duty which they owe the country that protects them by its strength. We learn that indictments were found by the Grand Jury for perjury, alleged to have been committed on some of the former trials for the Morgan conspiracy, and also for enticing witnesses to absent themselves and keep away from court. We deeply lament the fact, while at the same time we are thoroughly persuaded of the absolute necessity of these proceedings.

them by its strength. We learn that indictments were found by the Grand Jury for perjury, alleged to have been committed on some of the former trials for the Morgan conspiracy, and also for enticing witnesses to absent themselves and keep away from court. We deeply lament the fact, while at the same time we are thoroughly persuaded of the absolute necessity of these proceedings.



PHILADELPHIA:

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 29, 1820.

The following sums have been borrowed, in this city, by the State, for the CANAL FUND:—From the Bank of Pennsylvania, \$100,000; Stephen Girard, \$100,000; the Commercial Bank, \$70,000; the Philadelphia Bank, \$50,000; the Mechanics' Bank, \$20,000.

A MARKET STREET MERCHANT, in replying to an indiscreet communication in a very respectable morning paper, has done what we should otherwise have felt bound to take upon ourselves. We have had sufficient opportunities of knowing that the statements of our correspondent are correct in every point; particularly that the trade in question was never in the hands of persons more respectable, or more acceptable generally to the merchants of the interior, than those of the present day. The amount, and the nature of the business lately done, are sufficient proofs of this; and more direct testimony would not be wanting, if necessary.

The rapid growth of the town of BUFFALO, in New-York, is noticed by a correspondent of the REPUBLICAN, in these terms:—"I never witnessed a more beautiful sight than presented itself to the eye, at our harbour, on Sunday last. There were about 30 vessels of all the various sizes, spreading their canvass in the sun, and dressed in flags. In appraising you that I am an old settler, you will readily believe me amazed at the gay scene. I was so. Contrasting it with the situation of Buffalo Creek in 1811, when not a building graced its banks, where those which now line it are located, and when I was enabled in June to trade Buffalo Creek—the comparison is great and wonderful. It is estimated that the town below the high bank contains about 1500 inhabitants: to this add the floating population, and the average will be over 2000 persons."

But amidst all these improvements, the writer sighs for the establishment of tread-mills and a police office; not without cause, if the following picture is to be taken with no more than usual caution:—"Something should be done early to arrest the moral evils which this prosperity is implanting. During the relaxation from labor on the sabbath, hundreds are seen strolling about the docks, and filling the canal bridges. To them add the hosts of emigrants devoured by ennui, and sauntering around, waiting the sailing of the craft; and there can be added to the whole, some scores of clerks, apprentices and vagrant sons. All these congregate about the bridges, docks, and victualling stands, and spend the greater part of the sabbath in idleness, vicious practices, and downright dissipation: and if they do not fill up the measure of nonsense, debauchery and crime, by wearing out half the night, they would fly out the character they voluntarily put on."

A letter from PARIS, published in a late LONDON paper, thus describes the manner in which the election of DEPUTIES is conducted in FRANCE:—"We have no hustings, no processions, and no expenses ruinous to the candidates. Our elections are peaceable. They take place on the points marked out by the president. The Electoral Assembly appoints four scrutators and a secretary; an election may be finished in a day. The urn for receiving the votes is open from 8 in the morning till 3 in the afternoon. Every elector votes secretly, by delivering to the president a sealed billet, which contains his vote. To render the election valid, the Electoral Assembly must consist of at least two-thirds of the electors inscribed on the list, and the candidate to be elected must have an absolute majority of the expressed suffrages. The secrecy of the vote is rigorously required; and nothing more revolted the public against the last administration than the indecent manner in which the violation of this rule was encouraged. The candidates, doubtless, endeavour to gain the good graces of the electors, but a failure would be certain were money to be distributed among them. We have no electors who do not pay at least 300 francs of taxes, which indicates a certain degree of easy circumstances. The only expenses consist in some dinners, given and received, and in the hire of carriages to bring up distant or tardy electors. You may easily conceive that, during the elections, the Government authorities exert themselves to favour the views of the ministry, and that, consequently, they are ready to incur some extraordinary expenses, but there is nothing with us at all resembling what passes at your elections. There certainly is at your elections an appearance of liberty and a popular control, which cannot be seen in the same degree at ours; but, in consequence of the late precautions which have been adopted here, we, perhaps, may assert that we possess more real liberty in our elections. You are aware that our deputies are elected for 7 years; that an elector cannot vote until he is 30, and that a candidate must be 40 to entitle him to be returned. This appears to me very absurd, and I think it would be proper to reduce the age of the former to 25, and of the latter to 30. We could not, with propriety, imitate your example, of admitting deputies

to the Chamber at 21. There is too much petulance and rashness in the character of French youth to admit of such an experiment. The number of our electors, which in 1820, was 102,000, is now only 88,000, in consequence of an alteration in the land tax. The number eligible for deputies was then 22,000, and is now only 16,000, in a nation containing 32,000,000 of inhabitants. From this you may estimate the good faith of those who cry out against the encroachments of democracy, and affect to be afraid of the influence of the 16,000 richest landholders in the country.

On the mode of decision with respect to contested elections, the writer says:—"Your inquiry on this subject could not have been made more opportunely, for yesterday the Chamber was occupied with the consideration of this very question. If a citizen, claiming the right of voting, finds himself erroneously described in the list drawn up by the prefect, he may proceed in support of his claim before that Magistrate by a petition, which is tried in the Council of the Prefecture; and if there arise any dispute as to domicile, or the rating of the taxes, the claimant may appeal to the Royal Court, which gives judgment in the last resort. This interference of the Royal Courts in determining administrative questions appears singular under some points of view, but it affords a powerful guarantee for the public. Third parties, that is to say, other electors than he who is directly interested in the question, may prosecute the person who has procured an illegal inscription. The process is then carried on between the third party complaining, before the administration of the prefecture, and on the appeal before the Royal Courts. All the keepers of civil registers, and of lists of taxes, are held bound to allow the electors to examine these documents, and to deliver extracts from them when required. These wise and patriotic precautions are due to the law of the 2d of July, 1828, and to the present Ministry. When an eligible candidate is chosen Deputy, the validity of his return is decided on by the Chamber, which is divided into nine bureaux, or sections, formed by lot. The bureau to which the returned candidate belongs examines his election, and a report of that examination is made to the Chamber in a public sitting. Last year, M. Chardonnet, who had been elected for the department of the Seine and Loire, was excluded on account of irregularity as to his qualifications. Next day he stated that fresh documents, which he had received, might possibly induce the Chamber to come to a different decision. The Chamber, however, persisted in the exclusion, on the ground of the respect which ought to be paid to a final judgment. Two days ago the Chamber solemnly confirmed this principle of its jurisprudence. M. de Bully, deputy for the department of the North, had evidently obtained his seat under favour of foreign qualifications, and by an illegal rate of the taxes he paid. He was returned last year to the Chamber. This year he became the object of vehement attacks on the part of his constituents. To the documents already produced against him, others were joined, which proved fraudulent fabrications on the part of the public authorities who had aided his election. After a very animated debate, the Chamber, nevertheless, decided almost unanimously, that the right of sitting could not now be questioned, but at the same time an order was made, referring the documents to the Keeper of the Seals, that he might prosecute and punish the guilty. The ground of this decision is dictated by political considerations of high importance. It is thought that a precedent ought not to be established which might, some time or other, commit the rights of deputies to the caprice of a violent majority, and that there would be serious inconveniences if the seats of deputies might be every year be questioned. M. de Bully would, however, have done better, had he prevented these painful and humiliating debates by resigning."

The annexed letter has accidentally caught our notice; and we think it would be a pity not to preserve it, as a literary curiosity, and a specimen of the style of a class of functionaries who seldom, with us, favour the public with other than oral effusions:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—In the progress of my labours, "not unfrequently" I am assailed by anonymous threats, and often exaggerated statements of the conduct of those whom it is my particular duty to watch over, in the performance of which I will yield to no man, in my desire to steer the middle sphere, so as to please what is called the public, "as I shall as applying to this circumstance hereafter describe." "With Argus eyes I closely watch each motion," and so far as practice and experience will assist me, will venture to say I am not easily to be deceived in my calculation as to numbers. But finding that a paragraph has passed through several of the daily journals, and copied in the *John Bull* of this day, noticing a circumstance connected with the feeling of that public, which the first informant must have, and by the means of some extraordinary magnifying power, transmitted it, and certainly is one of the most gross exaggerations that could be fabricated, "as regarding an assemblage of persons on Thursday last round the house of Peers," as well as alluding to the consequences which arose from that "supposed multitude," it is almost too ludicrous to observe upon after I have taken the pains, "as it was my special duty," to satisfy, as I trust I have, those who were more immediately concerned, both collectively and individually, "as regarding that illustrious personage, in that occurrence; and the contempt it deserves at my hands will, I am sure, if the editor knows him, give me fair play, by consigning him to the fate which he so justly deserved." "Of putting him to nurse again." For it is a little singular that in this famous crowd of 700 or 800 ruffians, I did (as I sometimes do) recollect one of more genteel appearance than the rest, whom my ordinary salutation of "Pray, Sir, move on" (which I rarely fail to administer three times to persons of apparent distinction, "before I move them," like the author, as I suspect, of this invention, and who, as I suppose, was a great man in a small compass (say about four feet three inches), but which admonition was repelled most indignantly, and with a threat which I have no doubt he has recourse to in this instance, as an expedient to fulfil his assertion; for, Sir, I am free to tell you, on an investigation of this mighty affair, (being in a condition to have the whole of this formidable phalanx counted, as it were one by one, and certified to the proper quarter in my justification,) in answer to the representation of Friday last, and by which I proved the amount to be 43 boys, and not exceeding 20 adults, among the former of whom I suspect this Gulliver had retreated for his declaration, was "that he had business to do, and not say who with;" that he was not in my way, "which in some measure was a truism," and I should hear of it from whence I little expected; and little as this assertion is altogether to my mind, and so little consequence do I attach to

it, that I will leave the greater and more gigantic part of it in your hands.—I am your obedient servant, WILLIAM LEE, High Constable of Westminster.

The WASHINGTON papers of yesterday give copious extracts of the arguments of Mr. SWANS and Mr. KEY, who were heard on Monday in support of the indictments against Dr. WATKINS.

On the question of jurisdiction, besides asserting the criminal common law jurisdiction of the Federal Courts it was said that Congress had adopted the laws of MARYLAND for the government of the District of COLUMBIA; that the common law was part of the law of MARYLAND; and that this common law jurisdiction has been constantly exercised by the court of the District.

With respect to the indictments, it was contended that the facts, if proved as stated, constituted an offence very different from that of a mere defaulter; the accused not having been entrusted with the public money, but having obtained it by fraud. The indictment, it was said, could be supported on two distinct grounds; first, that the offence described is indictable at common law, as a fraud on the public, and, secondly, that the making of false writings is not forth.

In answer to a question from Judge THURSTON, Mr. KEY said that, in his opinion, the jury might convict of forgery.

When Mr. KEY had concluded the Court adjourned, at the request of Mr. COX.

ITEMS.

In the Philadelphia House of Refuge, the boys are taught basket-making, shoe-making, &c.—the girls, household work and sewing. The Boston Institution aspires to be a school of taste. One half of the young refugees were to visit the Athenaeum Gallery of Paintings, on Wednesday.

The body of Mr. Philip Snellbaker, a respectable man, who has been missing since Monday night, was found, early this morning, in the Delaware.

Mr. Buckner, of Kentucky, has declined being a candidate for re-election to Congress. The Secretary of the Treasury, with his family, arrived at Washington on Tuesday.

On Monday afternoon last, a passenger in the Steam Ferry Boat, Philadelphia, imprudently went aloft on the platform, with the helmsman, and notwithstanding repeated warnings, stood carelessly until the boat struck the ship, when he fell to the deck and broke both his legs.

At a recent convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of Virginia, held in Charlottesville, the Rev. William Meade was chosen assistant Bishop of that diocese. The Right Rev. Bishop Moore was detained from the Convention by sickness.

The ship Erie, of 560 tons, was launched on Wednesday last, in New York. She is intended for a new line of Havre packets.

The Ecclesiastical Council at Cambridge, Mass. has closed its labors by declaring that it is expedient to dissolve the ministerial connection between Dr. Holmes and the First Parish in Cambridge.

Thomas Courtney, a foreigner, who was committed to the jail in Boston on Thursday, died on Friday. The coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "death from habitual intemperance."

The New Orleans Bee, of April 27, says:—"We have been informed that the two schooners Escambia and Cahawba (employed in the trade between this city and Texas) were seized on the 14th instant, at Brassy de St. Yago, on suspicion of carrying on a contraband trade."

Wm. T. Rogers, Esq. editor of the "Democrat and Farmer's Gazette," of Bucks county, has sold his printing establishment to Mr. Manasseh H. Snyder, who now publishes a German paper at that place.

The Albany Daily Advertiser states, that several boxes of specie were brought to that city on Sunday in stages from Shenectady, to which place they were brought from the West in canal boats—and then asks the question—"Are the southern banks pressing their western brethren?"

Cleared at Charleston on the 18th instant, ship Clementia, and brig Prudent, for Havre; brig Wyoming, for Antwerp; and ships Lady Rowena, and Hellepont, for Liverpool—Cargoes, 770 bales Sea Island, 3250 do. Upland Cotton, and 1387 tierces Rice.

Robert Treat Paine, Esq. has ascertained, by upwards of 500 observations, that Boston is one mile and a half farther south than former observations have placed its location.

The Norfolk Beacon mentions that Littleton W. Tazewell, Joseph Prentiss, Robert B. Taylor, and George Loyal, are chosen delegates from that district to the Virginia Convention. A coloured man, the property of Thomas H. Fleming, was killed, on Saturday night last, at Frederick, Md. by a stab, inflicted by a white man, named David McQuikry. The latter was immediately arrested and committed to prison.

The Georgetown Columbian says that one man was lately drubbed, and another ducked in the Potomac, for attempting to entice workmen from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Baltimore Railroad.

A destructive fire, occasioned by imprudence, took place on the 11th March, at Simons, near Laon, France, which consumed upwards of 150 buildings of different kinds before it could be got under, notwithstanding the prompt assistance afforded from all parts of the country round. A woman and two children unfortunately perished in the flames; the loss is calculated at 300,000*fr.* Upland Cotton is quoted at Savannah on the 18th, 8 1-4 to 10 cents—also chiefly 8 1-4 to 9 1-2. Sea Islands, 15 to 22. Rice, 2 1-8 to 2 3-4. Freight to Liverpool, 1-2d—a number of vessels are loading at that rate; to France, 1 1-4c; to New York, 1-2c. Cleared, ship Olivia Branch, for Liverpool, with 907 bales Upland. 151 do. Sea Island Cotton, and 179 tierces Rice. Ship Calumet, for do.—cargo 798 bales Upland, and 290 do. Sea Island Cotton.

An Elephant, but eighteen months old, and four feet six inches in height, is exhibited at Boston.

Owen Atkins and J. W. Boling, ran a foot race in Pittsylvania county, Va. on the 14th ult. for \$100—the distance was ten miles. Atkins gained the bet, having "as nearly as could be ascertained ran it in about forty minutes."

